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HANDBOOK OF THE LAW OF PUBLIC CORPORATIONS. By Henry H. Ingersoll. St. Paul, Minn.: West Publishing Co. 1904. pp. xvii, 738. 8vo.

This book is one of the latest additions to the excellent Hornbook Series, which now numbers some thirty uniform treatises upon as many different legal topics. This series is rapidly becoming, not merely a complete library of elementary text-books for the student, as it was primarily intended, but also a most convenient encyclopedia for the use of the bar generally.

The present volume follows the same general plan and method of treatment as its predecessors. It is divided into three distinct parts dealing respectively with the topics Quasi-Corporations, Municipal Corporations, and Quasi-Public Corporations. The first division treats of the characteristics, powers, and liabilities of counties, townships, and other analogous bodies. The second discusses on similar lines the chartered municipal corporation proper, going much more fully, however, into its powers and duties than is attempted in the previous section. This constitutes the largest and most valuable portion of the work. The third division is a general outline of the status of some of the principal classes of public service corporations. This section, however, will be of value only as a most general summary, for the subject is by far too large a one to be condensed into the space of one hundred pages. It deserves treatment in a separate volume.

No comment need be made upon the character of the discussions. The principles involved are carefully and concisely stated, and a very full collection of cases, including many recent ones, is made. It may be noted that nowhere in the volume are so-called charitable corporations in any way treated, although such corporations in many particulars come within the scope of its title. Most writers on private corporations also neglect this class, and the result is that it is difficult to find any adequate text-book treatment of the peculiar principles that govern the rights and liabilities of these bodies. It is suggested that such a topic be included in some future volume. As far as it goes, however, the present work is distinctly commendable.

W. H. H.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE STATES UNDER THE CONSTITUTION. By C. Stuart Patterson. Second Edition, with Notes and References to additional authorities by Robert P. Reeder. Philadelphia: T. & J. W. Johnson & Co. 1904. pp. xli, 347. 8vo.

The powers delegated by the states to the federal government have always been the subject of much dispute. On the one hand the states have sought jealously to guard their rights; on the other the emergencies growing out of the increasing complexity of our civilization have led to a more liberal interpretation of the powers conferred upon the United States by the Constitution. The questions of law which accordingly arise from the relation of the states to the United States are of supreme importance, since on their correct determination depends the continuance of our present form of government. Where questions of this sort are concerned, a work which merely enables the lawyer readily to find the cases on the points on which he is interested may be of more value than the most elaborate treatise. At any rate, it is in the former respect that the present volume is likely to prove useful, for the text of the book is short, and little space is given to independent theoretical discussion. The author contents himself with clear and succinct statements of the law as laid down in the Supreme Court decisions, reasons being usually supplied by quotations from the opinion of the court.

The excellent arrangement of the first edition, which was published in 1888, has not been departed from. The first chapter discusses broadly the relation of the states and territories to the federal government. The powers of the United States, taxation, and the regulation of commerce are then treated. Chapter V deals with the impairment of the obligation of contracts, Chapter X with the judicial power, and in the last chapter are briefly discussed the results of federal

supremacy and the importance of preserving the rights both of the United States and of the States. The text is somewhat fuller than that of the first edition, and a considerable number of cases has been added.

A COLLECTION OF PROBLEMS AND EXERCISES IN THE CIVIL AND COMMERCIAL LAW OF EGYPT. By Maurice Sheldon Amos and Pierre Arminjon. Cairo: National Printing Department. 1904. pp. 145. 8vo.

Since the law of Egypt is derived from the Code Napoleon and the traditions of Continental Europe, it is but natural that legal instruction in that country should follow in general the methods pursued in France and other Continental countries, and should thus be confined almost wholly to a consideration by students of abstract principles without particular regard to concrete problems. While, owing to the overshadowing importance of the Code Napoleon in the civil law and the lack of binding force possessed by decisions of courts, it is perhaps expecting too much to look for the adoption in civil code countries of our own case system of legal study, yet it is certainly not unreasonable in us to hope that, in some form at least, the inductive, as opposed to the deductive method, will find an increasing use in all legal education. The present collection of problems and exercises seems to indicate that in Egypt at least such a change is coming about. The problems presented cover the entire range of the law, and seem calculated to stimulate the student to enthusiastic effort. The exercises are in many cases difficult, reminding one forcibly of questions put in this country at law school and bar examinations. Occasional foot-notes with reference to the code and to decided cases put the students on the track of the solution of the more difficult problems. As a supplement to regular instruction or to private study the collection ought to prove a success. At any rate the student who is able at the end of his law course to answer readily all the two hundred and sixty-five questions contained in the collection may surely be regarded as a fair master of Egyptian law.

SELECTED CASES ON THE LAW OF BAILMENTS AND CARRIERS, including the Quasi-Bailment relations of Carriers of Passengers and Telegraph and Telephone Companies as Carriers. By Edwin C. Goddard. Chicago: Callaghan & Company. 1904. pp. xiii, 742. 8vo.

A TREATISE ON THE LAW OF WILLS, including also gifts *causa mortis* and a Summary of the Law of Descent, Distribution, and Administration. By John R. Rood. Chicago: Callaghan & Company. 1904. pp. lxvi, 635. 8vo.

ENGLISCHES STAATSRICHT mit Berücksichtigung der für Schottland und Irland geltenden Sonderheiten. Von Julius Hatschek. 1 Band: Die Verfassung. Tübingen: J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck). 1905. pp. xii, 669. 4to.

THE PUBLICATIONS OF THE SELDEN SOCIETY. Volume XVIII. For the year 1904. Borough Customs. Volume I. Edited by Mary Bateson. London: Bernard Quaritch. 1904. pp. lix, 356. 4to.

THE LAW OF FOREIGN CORPORATIONS and Taxation of Corporations, both Foreign and Domestic. By Joseph Henry Beale, Jr. Boston: William J. Nagel. 1904. pp. xxvi, 1149. 8vo.

HANDBOOK OF JURISDICTIONS and Procedure in United States Courts. By Robert M. Hughes. St. Paul, Minn.: West Publishing Co. 1904. pp. xviii, 634. 8vo.

OSGOODE HALL. Reminiscences of the Bench and Bar. By James Cleland Hamilton, with illustrations. Toronto: The Carswell Company, Limited. 1904. pp. xii, 196. 4to.

OUTLINES OF THE LAW OF BAILMENTS AND CARRIERS. By Edwin C. Goddard. Chicago: Callaghan & Company. 1904. pp. xiv, 250. 8vo.